

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

The Philippines Bill

FOR the next week or two, unless another line be submerged and a few more dead Americans come in for some temporary discussion, Washington will ring with the Philippine question, the bill granting the local government of the islands some largely extended powers being in the senate as "unfinished business."

Honoluluans are fairly familiar with the provisions of the Jones Bill, which was before the senate in the last congress and which was side-tracked while the minority filibustered against the Ship Purchase Bill. The new bill now under fire with a few amendments, is the same that was vigorously pushed then by the administration.

The present bill, it is understood, will have the full backing of the administration, and the Republicans have little hope of defeating it. The principal fight will be in the senate, where the Democrats have a majority of sixteen, and the report of the committee shows that at least two Republicans will vote with them.

The chief change from the Jones Bill of last year lies in the preamble, which promises independence to the islands. That clause now reads that complete independence will be granted "when, in the judgement of the United States, it will be to the permanent interests of the people of the Philippine Islands," instead of when the Filipinos "shall have shown themselves to be fitted therefor." This change was made to meet the criticism that the promise of independence, "when fitted therefor," tended to stir up agitation and discontent in the islands, since the people could not be expected to admit that they were not now fit for self-government.

Another important change increases the power of the proposed Filipino legislature by permitting it to fix the qualifications for suffrage. A third prohibits polygamous marriages, in spite of the statement by General McIntyre, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, that such a prohibition among the Moros could be enforced only by the aid of troops.

Several changes urged by Governor General Harrison to increase his own power were rejected by the committee. One of these took from the Vice-Governor his ex officio control of the department of instruction, including the bureaus of health, education, science and the non-Christian tribes, and made his assignments subject to appointment by the Governor and confirmation by the Filipino senate.

Mr. Harrison also recommended that the legislature be given power to rearrange the executive departments, which would have made it possible for the Filipinos to control the health and educational activities and to govern the Moros and other non-Christian tribes, whom they have hated for centuries. Neither of these amendments was approved by the war department.

The measure as now drawn provides practically a constitution and bill of rights for the islands and takes the place of the present organic law. It destroys the present upper house of the Philippine legislature, which is composed of men appointed by the Governor, a majority of whom have usually been Americans, and substitutes an elective senate, thus putting all legislation into the hands of the Filipinos.

It gives to this legislature all powers of legislation not specifically covered by statutes of congress, including taxation and the control of all administration except the bureau of instruction. The Filipinos also have control of the vast public lands in the islands and of tariff legislation, and the senate must confirm all the Governor's appointments.

The Baralong Case

THE "Baralong case," in which the British are accused of having committed atrocities, shooting wounded sailors from a disabled submarine as they struggled in the water, although it is alleged to have happened some months ago, is now a bitter controversy which may cost the lives of a number of British prisoners in German hands. The Nation, in its review for December 10, summarizes the Baralong incident as follows:

One statement in the German Chancellor's speech last week has received official denial by the British Government. Bethmann-Hollweg referred to the Baralong case, and asserted that German sailors from a submarine had been brutally fired upon and killed when in the water by that British war vessel. This is the charge which made a sensation in the Reichstag, as uttered by the Chancellor, but which the English official communication of last Saturday declares to be "unwarranted." The full evidence in the affair has not yet been made public, being the subject of diplomatic correspondence between London and Washington. All that we have had has been affidavits by some muleteers who were aboard the Nicotian, which ship the submarine had attacked before the Baralong case came up. The captain of the Nicotian denied that helpless German sailors had been murdered, in the way alleged; but the fact is that the affidavits themselves, upon which alone, it would appear, the German government depends, were on their face incredible. Here for example, is a statement sworn to by one muleteer:

"We were picked up by the steamer (the Baralong) . . . There was a general rejoicing, shaking of hands, and congratulating us upon our escape, when the captain of the steamer, William McBride by name, gave the command: 'Come on, boys, let us shoot these poor wounded devils in the water.'"

This is so plainly and flatly impossible that anything else made oath to by the author of that affidavit could not be believed without corroboration. Yet the Germans appear to have swallowed it whole.

First Lord Balfour of the British admiralty has offered to submit all the evidence in the matter to any impartial tribunal, suggesting one made up of American naval officers, an offer which, despatches say, will probably not be accepted by Germany.

Hughes As a Candidate

THAT Justice Hughes would be almost an ideal candidate for the Republicans in the coming presidential election is agreed by many of the leading Republican editors of the country, but that the party will be able to secure him is almost as generally doubted. Justice Hughes will not make a run for the nomination, and his selection by the Chicago convention would have to be in spite of his activities.

The obstacle to Justice Hughes' availability seems to be his scruples about stepping from the bench into the political arena. In this connection the Literary Digest quotes the New York Sun as saying that Chief Justice White recently talked with Justice Hughes "in a most impressive strain." He said that "the Supreme Court might find itself standing some day between sane and authoritative government and anarchy"; that it "must ever remain the bulwark of the people's liberties, and it could not preserve that indispensable function if the Justices exposed themselves to the suspicion of coveting the Presidency." If Justice Hughes adopts that view, his nomination is out of the question.

Assuming that this man, who by common agreement could unite all elements of Republicanism, is eliminated, we find, according to a symposium of the Republican press, secured by the Digest, that either Burton, Sherman, Cummins or Borah would be acceptable to Progressives as well as to the old-line Republicans. The Progressive leaders express determination to nominate a ticket, but the general opinion is that with a candidate of his type at the head of the Republican ticket these leaders would have few followers, for the rank and file have already returned to their former party, the great majority to the Republicans.

As to the issues, the tariff takes first place in the opinion of almost all. There is a general agreement that careful revision in the direction of protection will be more than ever necessary after the war, and some editors are emphatic in advocacy of a tariff commission. Preparedness for national defense takes next place, although that may be eliminated as an issue if the present congress takes adequate measures by non-partisan action. Some editors say that Wilson will be much stronger if the war continues until after the election and if he keeps the United States out of it and at the same time maintains our neutral rights. Other issues would be the Mexican muddle and the Administration's failure to protect American lives there and in other foreign countries; Democratic hostility to business; wasteful and incompetent Administration; the merchant marine, and misgovernment of the Philippines.

The expressions of opinion show that, while reactionaries of the Barnes type have learned nothing and forgotten nothing and while radicals of the Hiram Johnson type are as radical as ever, the mass of Republicans are averse to either extreme. They would unite in support of any man whose identity did not revive past dissensions and whose record and character constituted a pledge that he would carry the Nation forward in development of its liberties and of its prosperity during the difficult times ahead of us.

Police As Uplifters

JUST imagine the good work along many lines that could be accomplished by the police force of this city if there could be a directing brain back of their efforts and intelligence replacing politics in their daily work. Henry Bruere, writing in Leslie's Weekly, draws a picture of what a police force could be in the life of any city.

"Instead of being merely watchmen to prevent lawlessness," he says, "let the police study the neighborhood conditions that produce lawlessness. Let them be the eyes and ears of the municipality, qualified from first-hand study to make the city authorities recommendations which would reduce lawlessness and crime. No matter should be too small to come under the scrutiny of the police. The conditions of the streets, sidewalks, street lights, garbage collection, fire hydrants, parks, playgrounds and all matters relating to public health and safety might well be included in their reports.

"Every district of the city should be covered thoroughly and systematically by the police every twenty-four hours, and there is hardly a department of the city government they might not aid by their work as investigators. The police should be one of the greatest social agencies any city has. For example, in the single matter of the gangs which infest the tenement districts of most cities, if the police interested themselves in trying to secure proper recreational facilities and inspired children to look upon the 'cop' as their best friend instead of their greatest foe, it would go far toward doing away with lawless gangs. There would be no idle policeman, if, instead of aimlessly patrolling his beat waiting for something to turn up so that he might make an arrest, he would all the time be engaged in the intelligent study of the many conditions bearing upon the moral, social and economic welfare of the people in his district."

Not being content to wait until the rain washed the roads into it, the sea on the windward side came ashore on Saturday and proceeded to take big bites out of our belt thoroughfare.

Bagdad

BAGDAD, as the fencing ground of generations of the most skillful of European diplomats and secret agents, and as one of the most important strategic centers in the Near East, forms the subject of a bulletin just issued by the National Geographic Society, which sketches the great political and economic advantages of the ancient capital of the Mohammedan world, which the soldiers of Great Britain are seeking to take.

Bagdad is the dominant city of the eastern part of the Ottoman Empire, yielding little in importance to its great sister metropolis upon the Bosphorus. As Constantinople is the guarding heart and brain of Turkey in the west, so Bagdad is the strength of the Empire's eastern defense. Within its boundaries are the administrators, the officers, the supply depots, and the bureaus for organization, operation and supply, which constitute the backbone of defense in the whole Mesopotamian division of Turkey.

The ancient city moreover, lies upon the natural line of communication between Persia and the West, and between the West and the Persian Gulf. Three ancient caravan routes, one from Khorasan, another up the Euphrates into Syria, and the last up the Tigris into the Armenian plateau and to the Black Sea behind it, were the elements of Bagdad's trading strength in ancient times. Today, its importance is almost wholly bound up in the potential wealth of its surrounding plains, watered by the Tigris and the Euphrates; where among earth's earliest civilizations dawned, flourished, decayed and shrank into oblivion; and in its dominating position upon the lines of communication between India, Persia and the West.

Bagdad, the magnificent, is now a decaying city. It is still, however, the second city in the Empire, and its loss to the Turk would be relatively almost as great as the loss of Chicago would be to the United States. But more than this, the nation of the West controlling Bagdad, would control the whole fruitful area between the world's two most historic rivers—the Tigris and the Euphrates—would dominate the Persian Gulf; and would exercise a powerful influence in the affairs of southern Persia. Thus an English conquest here, would place the Empire's northern frontier about India beyond the peril of attack.

The city has a population of about 200,000 and is governed by a Pasha who is assisted by a council. The Pasha comes from Constantinople. The city lies about 500 miles from the Persian Gulf following the course of the river. Bagdad and Tehran, for years diplomacy's chief. Near Eastern theaters of strategic endeavor, have been places of keenest interest to the foreign offices of England, Russia and Germany. In these two cities, the one the second city of the Turkish Empire and the other the capital of the decaying Persia, the great game of eastern politics was fought at close range with all the dexterity, which the great Empires could bring to bear. There, thus, attaches to an invasion of Bagdad, an importance far beyond the importance of the city's wealth or its military value.

The Akron Idea

IN Akron, Ohio, 20,000 school children are to be made familiar with street traffic rules and instructed in ways of protecting themselves from accident while traversing the streets. This is a "safety-first" move which may, if it spreads, be of great benefit. Within a generation the "jay-walker" might be obliterated were the Akron plan generally adopted in United States schools. The reckless pedestrian, intent on his ancient rights might give way to the careful walker thoughtful of the rights and presence of others afoot and awheel.

It ought by this time to be self-evident that if street accidents ever are to be reduced to a negligible factor, a long, persistent educational campaign, reinforced by rigid enforcement of rules and the use of physical barriers to recklessness, must be maintained. The reckless grown-up cannot be reached except by the undertaker. But just as the child may be taught the fire drill in school so might he be taught safety rules without serious interruption to statutory educational exercises. The Akron idea is a good one.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION

Wholesale Only. January 6, 1916.

BUTTER AND EGGS		POULTRY	
Island tub butter, lb.	28 to 30	Broilers, lb (2 to 3 lbs)	33 to 35
Eggs, select Oahu, doz.	50	Young roosters, lb.	30 to 33
Eggs, No. 1, Island, doz.	45	Hens, good condition, lb.	25 to 27 1/2
Eggs, No. 2, Island, doz.	35 to 37	Turkeys, lb.	20 to 25
Eggs, duck, doz.	38	Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	20 to 25
		Ducks, Pekin, lb.	23 to 25
		Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.	5.40

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE	
Beans, string, green, lb.	.05
Beans, wax, lb.	.06
Beans, Lima, in pod, lb.	.03 1/2
Beans, dry, lb.	.05
Beans, Maui red, cwt.	5.00
Beans, Calicoes, cwt.	4.00 to 4.50
Beans, small white, cwt.	4.50 to 5.00
Beets, doz. bunches.	.30
Carrots, doz. bunches.	.40
Cabbage, cwt.	2.00
Corn, sweet, 100 ears.	1.90 to 2.00
Corn, Haw small yel., 35.00 to 37.00	
Corn, Haw, large yel., 32.00 to 35.00	
Peanuts, small, lb.	.02 to .02 1/2

FRUIT	
Alligator pears, doz. (none in market)	
Bananas, bunch, (Chiquita) 20 to 50	
Bananas, bunch, Cooking 75 to 1.25	
Breadfruit, doz.	.50 to .60
Figs, 100	.90
Grapes, Isabella, lb.	.09
Limes, 100	.75 to 1.00

LIVESTOCK	
(Meat, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed.)	
Hogs, up to 150 lbs., lb.	.09 to .11
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over	.09 to .10

DRESSED MEATS	
Beef, lb.	.11 to .12
Veal, lb.	.12 to .13
Mutton, lb.	.11 to .12
Pork, lb.	.15 to .17

HIDES (Wet-salted)	
Steer, No. 1, lb.	.14 1/2
Steer, No. 2, lb.	.13 1/2
Kips, lb.	.14 1/2

FEED	
The following are quotations on feed, f.o.b. Honolulu:	
Corn, sm. yel., ton	39.50 to 42.00
Corn, lar. yel., ton	39.00 to 40.00
Corn, cracked, ton	40.00 to 42.00
Brn., ton	28.50 to 30.00
Barley, ton	33.00 to 34.00
Scratch food, ton	42.50 to 43.00

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is S. S. E. S. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. Box 1237. Salesroom, Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen streets. Telephone 1840. Wireless address, TERMARK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

By A. T. LONGLEY
Superintendent Territorial Marketing Division

January 7, 1916.
The prices of all grades of eggs are falling and it is likely that they will go still lower. Producers should be sure to ship only strictly fresh eggs, and eggs which have not been wiped with a wet cloth, as eggs so cleaned spoil quickly. The pure food commissioner is inspecting island eggs more carefully than ever before, and will condemn island eggs that are stale just as quickly as California eggs. Be sure that your eggs are fresh when shipping. There is a scarcity of poultry in the market at the present time. Chickens and ducks in good condition meet a ready sale at good prices. Do not send thin or sickly chickens to the market. The general run of green vegetables in the market is below standard and high in price due to the recent excessive rains. Island cabbage is selling well and is in good demand. Most of the coast cabbage is received in poor

Due to the fact that printed forms could not be secured in time, the quotation sheet and market letter will not be sent out together this week, but the list has been revised to include all of the Division present consignors. Next week the market letter, when sent out will have attached a perforated printed form upon which the consignor should list any produce that he has for sale and return it to the Division as soon as possible.
The Division now has room for large quantities of produce and it is hoped that more consignments will be received from now on.

A. T. LONGLEY.

Ship Met Submarine Earthquake

Capt. T. J. Morris of the schooner A. F. Conte, here Tuesday from Gray's Harbor, has had a new experience: a seafarer or submarine earthquake.

It occurred about ten o'clock in the evening of December 14 or 15, as nearly as Captain Morris recalls, for it was not entered in the log. Its duration was about ten or fifteen seconds. "I was half-asleep," said the captain, "when I was awakened by a trembling of the schooner and a sound from forward such as is made by a vessel, in ballast, moving through heavy drift-wood: a succession of bumps. I always had read of women in earthquakes running out with the bird-cage and leaving their money, and I did something like that, for I found myself on deck with one rubber boot in my hand."
The quake came about 150 miles off Cape Blanco. There was nothing to be seen as to the effect on the surface of the sea, for the night was dark and the sea was rough. A submarine earthquake of sufficient violence would form a tidal wave.

GERMAN OFFICER WHO WAS HERE CAPTURED

LONDON, December 4.—After a tour round the world in an attempt to return to Germany, Eugen Wähler, a German officer, who had not escaped the Iron Cross, was captured in the North Sea.

Captured at Tannenberg by the Russians in the early days of the war and placed in a concentration camp, he escaped after two unsuccessful attempts. He bought a ticket from an old pedlar for Mukden, via Siberia, and from there got to Peking. After some months in Peking he went to Yokohama and then to San Francisco by way of Honolulu. Arriving at New York he was helped by German-Americans, who provided him with false papers as an A. B. in a Norwegian ship. In the North Sea the ship was stopped. He was detected and again captured.

STRAIGHT AT IT.

There is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well out with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cures has gained a world wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SUPERVISORS SLASH TENTATIVE BUDGET TO REDUCE DEFICIT

Political Pulls and Friendships Are Brushed Aside During Pruning Process

CONTEMPLATED SALARY RAISES ARE ABANDONED

Increased Appropriations For Parks and Police Department Also Dropped

The supervisors in caucus yesterday went at things with a will, and when they got through with the budget a great many of the advances made at former meetings had been expunged. What started to be a little less than the budget of the last six months was so pruned down and squeezed by the city fathers that a person would not recognize it as the same bill which was fraught with the hopes of those who wanted special little appropriations here and there and a little rise in salaries by way of good measure for faithful service rendered. The budget for the six months ended December 31 carried an appropriation of \$365,000. When the budget was finished yesterday it totaled but \$285,000.

Apparent Deficit Now \$8000

The amount of money shown to be available for the coming year in the general fund was \$700,000. First going off, an apparent deficit at the end of last year, of money overpaid and appropriations made had to be deducted. This left a balance of \$276,500 for the present six months, or to the end of the fiscal year, June 30. With the budget left at what it was when the supervisors got through with it yesterday the apparent deficit in June should be \$9000, instead of the \$38,000 it would have been with the budget at the figure it was left at at the last meeting. The deficit of \$147,000 was reduced considerably by the knowledge that \$50,000 would be saved from the 1915 appropriation by not spending \$18,000 of the amount appropriated for water investigation and the \$32,250 for the Seagrave fire engines. Those two items brought the only ray of hope to an otherwise gloomy meeting, but the board has resolved itself into a committee of the whole and each member a special committee of one to find where a further saving can be made.

Police Department Included
The budget was passed for the time being yesterday after Sheriff Rose had been called into conference and the fact made known to him that he would have to get along on several thousand dollars less than he had been given to understand he would have for the coming six months.

He made a fight for three additional motorcycle officers and saved them, but the rest of his \$7000 raise went by the board.

Auditor Sounds Warning
The letter from the city auditor putting the matter of appropriations up to the supervisors and submitting a financial statement for the current twelve months was as follows:

"I have the honor to enclose herewith statement of the different fund accounts with relation to the calendar year 1916 in order that you may be guided in your appropriations."
General Fund—This fund is estimated for 1916 at \$700,000.00 Deduct 1915 overdraft \$140,000.00 Balance available to appropriate \$560,000.00 The present bill under discussion carries \$529,640.00 Figuring the July bill the same 289,640.00 Special resolution governing court expenses, etc., 46,899.75 Election and registration expenses, October primary, say 5,000.00

Deficit at December 31, 1915 insight now 77,979.75

Note—This prohibits the appropriation of one dollar for emergency or special purposes under this fund.

Permanent Improvement Fund—This fund for 1916 is estimated at \$150,000 net.

Requirements under the improvement act amount to now \$140,000.

The Pali concreting project for 6 months requires 9,000.

The Kaukonahua reconstruction requires 1,500.

The Nuuanu culvert requires 1,000.

The Koolanuk Belt Road construction contemplates an expenditure of 105,000.

The Kalakaua avenue lighting scheme requires 5,000.

A total of \$261,500 or an amount \$111,500 in excess of the estimated revenue.

Water Works Fund—The receipts from all sources for 1915 were \$195,542.26.

The amount actually spent was 186,292.89.

Balance forward to 1916 9,259.37

Note—Chargeable against this balance is an amount of \$22,840.82 for interest on bonds, but, as this amount is included in the bill under discussion, this balance carries forward to 1916 and will bring the revenue account for 1916 up to practically the same as in 1915 (\$195,542.26).

Sewer Work Fund—All this fund had at its disposal for 1915 after deducting the 1914 deficit, was \$21,605.11.

The amount actually spent in 1915 was \$39,915.30—an amount \$17,350.19 in excess of the revenue and without any reference to a bill for interest on bonds \$7,051—which you have now included in the bill under discussion; this will have to be met out of the 1916 revenues.